



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

‘same time, profitable tax. And with a view to prevent
‘the great fall that might be occasioned by a glut, under
‘the circumstances before adverted to, but not to create an
‘average surplus, the old bounty might be continued, and
‘allowed to operate in the same way as the duty at all
‘times, except in extreme cases.’ pp. 45, 46.

Upon the whole then we must coincide in the opinion of Mr. Malthus. As a principle, we are heart and hand opposed to any interference of the legislature in the direction of capitals, and we hope the mischief which has arisen from some attempts, will prevent a recurrence to them in this country. But we have shown that legislators in England have for many years assumed the privilege of intermeddling in the concerns of the merchant and manufacturer, and that they have occasionally taken under their powerful patronage the agricultural interest. We therefore confess that the impression upon our minds is, that those English statesmen are in the right who think that this is *not* the moment when they ought to stop.

A Statement of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States of America, for the year 1810. Digested and prepared by Tench Coxe, Esquire, of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, A. Cornan, jr. 1814, 4to.

THE subject of manufactures, it might well be thought on a first view, would always be treated as a matter of calculation, and calm deliberate reasoning, yet like all others subject to human restriction, it has been most frequently involved in passion and prejudice. Political animosities, financial wants, local combinations, narrow views, or impracticable theories, have often destroyed old, and prevented the success of new establishments. And if in the United States, fewer blunders have been committed than in most other countries, there are too many facts to shew, that this has been more owing to the liberal, unshackled, beneficent spirit of our institutions, than to the peculiar sagacity, or prospective wisdom of those, by whom the regulations in regard to the manufacturing system are controlled.

It is one of the most difficult and complicated questions of political economy, to decide when, and to what extent, legislative interference is expedient; in almost all cases it

should rather follow than originate; the most laboured statute, and greatest encouragement, may sometimes fail, even when circumstances appear favourable; and at others, manufacturing establishments have started up, and obtained a permanent footing in defiance of the predictions, and discouragement of the most experienced and dispassionate judgment. In every country of Europe, as well as in America, persevering effort, and enormous expenditure, have been in many cases lavished in vain. Every nation can produce facts to falsify the most ingenious theory. For instance, according to received ideas on this subject, a theorist would have said that in the state of Massachusetts, where the winter was severe, the people frugal, domestick, and possessed of freeholds, that sheep would be kept for the sake of their wool; coarse woollen garments and blankets would be made by the people, and they would obtain from foreign countries the few objects of luxury which they consumed; they would manufacture nothing but articles of the coarsest kind and of the first necessity. This seems perfectly reasonable, and such would generally be the result, yet one of the earliest manufactures, and which was carried to considerable extent in the county of Essex, was not blankets, but *thread lace*. Every country might produce similar exceptions.

In Spain, Italy, Germany, and France, many manufactures have failed under the particular patronage of government, and even in England some results of the same nature may be found. These instances will be more multiplied in future, since a rage for manufactures has taken possession of most of the governments of Europe; who have attributed the wealth of Great Britain to the perfection of her manufactures, which is indeed a very great source, but not the only one by her power. It is the great fault of the European nations to legislate too much; the enterprise of their people is often impeded, and constantly shackled with prohibitions, or restrictions. In France, for example, the government have varied their schemes in regard to the manufactures of silk and cotton. The former were greatly injured by the revolution, because the difference of dress that took place, and the loss of a good deal of foreign commerce, lessened the demand for them. The cotton manufactures were gradually springing up to replace the silk; for a period, it was the policy of the government to encourage

the cotton fabricks; all of a sudden this scheme was changed, every effort was made to discourage them, and revive the fashion and use of silk. The cotton still struggled along, till a new tariff of the government to encourage the growth of the raw material in France, laid such an enormous duty on foreign cotton, that the manufactures were completely paralyzed. It may be easily supposed how precarious they must be, under such arbitrary and capricious control. But in France, as well as in some other countries, it was not only manufactures and commerce, but agriculture also that was restricted. A cultivator in one department was allowed to plant a certain quantity of tobacco, in another, beets to make sugar; but this could only be done by the permission of the government, and the punishment was severe for any infringement of their regulations. The object was to place the people in a state of dependence, that subjected them in every thing to the prying, despotick vigilance of the state; and the purpose of all this watchfulness was not, as was pretended, the impulse of paternal affection, but suggested by the grinding, insatiable extortion of fiscal cupidity.

If we look at the country of Europe, where there is most freedom, and the greatest stability of property, we still find a variety of impediments, a number of restrictions, the remnants of barbarous times, that cannot be removed without serious injury, though they are in many respects mischievous. Such are the custom-house duties and regulations between England and Ireland, the statutes of the ancient corporations, which prevents a man from working at a trade if he has not what is called the *freedom of the city*. These things are slowly reforming, but will never be wholly obliterated. It is one of our most distinguishing privileges to be free from all these embarrassments. Industry, sagacity and enterprise were unfettered, and the consequences we have all witnessed. To shew them more forcibly, we have tried the system of restriction, and the whole energy of the country was fast dwindling to the European scale of production. In a luckless moment, a few statesmen conceived a jealousy of commerce, and though agriculture and manufactures were developing themselves through its instrumentality with the utmost vigour of growth, yet it was conceived, that the former was noxious, and, if curtailed, would increase the importance of the latter. So because a certain river is wider and deeper at its mouth than in its earlier progress,

and washed the walls of a flourishing city, the people in the flourishing villages above determined to throw a dam across its entrance to the sea to widen it above. The reflux current gradually retreated, till it stagnated in the very sources of the mountains. The experiment has been costly, we trust decisive.

The mind is dazzled in considering the advantages of our situation. The vast extent of the United States is open to industry, to establish itself in the most favourable spot for its peculiar pursuits, to exchange its produce with distant states, without duties, monopolies or prohibitions. Every year witnesses some new manufacture in one district, some new product of the surface or the interior of the earth in another. Massachusetts creates an extensive manufactory of straw bonnets, Georgia adds sugar to her rich produce. The coasting trade of the United States increases daily in importance; what must it become in a few years? will it not be the same as if the whole continent of Europe was united under one beneficent government? The manufactures of the north and the rich products of the south exchanged without restriction; without jealous rivalries to depress, counteracting duties, prohibitions, and personal restraints, to force this district to produce what another can do more advantageously, how rapid, how great must be the prosperity that will ensue! The advantages of our situation are so obvious, the general effect is so genial, that we can hardly bring ourselves to believe that local prejudices, mean jealousies, base political intrigues, and short-sighted impracticable attempts of one section to trample on the feelings and interests of another, will ever be suffered to destroy this fortunate national condition.

In addition to this freedom of industry, and facility of exchange, we may place the following advantages: distance from other manufacturing countries—abundance of water privileges in some districts, of coal in others,—ample supplies of the raw materials—remarkable skill in the use and invention of machinery—the proximity of almost every part of the country to navigable waters—and a country not overstocked with population. On this last point it may be necessary to add some explanation. When we are talking about the prosperity of manufactures, commerce, or agriculture, we do not speak according to the European or Chinese standard. We do not consider that country pros-

perous, however extensive its production may be, where the majority of the inhabitants are brutally ignorant, and reduced to the minimum of subsistence. If a man is obliged to live on a pint of rice daily, as in some parts of Asia, if he is unable to obtain more than a scanty supply of potatoes, or coarse bread, destitute not only of luxuries, but necessities, as in most parts of Europe, that his toil may procure a luxurious landlord a plentiful crop, or swell the receipts of a manufacturer or merchant to millions, still it is only disease and deformity. The frequency of wars have so involved the governments of Europe, that they are constantly devising new exactions, whose first effect is to impoverish the labourer, and increase the poor. The United States are prosperous, because every man has the comforts of life ; and if he chooses, the poorest man, at the outset of life, may obtain a competence. If our merchants are prosperous, the sailors are well fed and well paid. If the farmer is every year improving his farm, the labourers who work hard have also high wages, plenty of substantial food, and even luxuries. The same is true of the manufacturers. As there is plenty of land, neither commerce nor manufactures can be so overstocked, that the profit shall depend on the competition for subsisting with the smallest portion of the common comforts of life. This facility then of changing from one pursuit to another, leaves us the power to introduce every species of labour-saving machinery, without fear of starving those who were before employed in making the same article. This can only be done partially in most countries of Europe. In England, there are some kinds of work that are still performed by manual labour, that are in this country by machinery ; such, for instance, as the sawing of timber into boards, joist, &c. There are many countries where improvements in different kinds of manufacture cannot be introduced, the establishments having been burnt when it was attempted ; and for many years past, riots occasioned by the introduction of machinery, have kept some part of the country in commotion, and required the presence of a military force for the protection of the manufactories. It is then in a considerable degree advantageous, that our population should not be so overstocked, as to prevent the free use of all improvements in machinery.

The price of labour has often been cited as a circumstance, that was decisive against the success of manufac-

tures in this country. On this subject, there are many erroneous impressions. The labour of women and children, who are employed in most manufactures, except those of the metals, in much larger numbers than men, is sometimes cheaper than in England. Besides, it is a singular fact, that all the manufactures, which we have so far matured as to do away the necessity of importation, are those, where manual labour, and that of the most expensive kind, is almost exclusively employed. Such are for instance, books, hats, shoes, paper, saddlery, some articles from iron, &c. &c. It certainly then is not the price of labour, that prevents our manufactures from being much more extensive. The principal reason has been a more profitable employment of capital in other ways. In England, the average produce of capital engaged in manufactures, does not yield more than six per cent. in many branches it has for years past not exceeded three or four. The rapid accumulation of capital here is every day remedying this defect, and could our manufacturers be satisfied with the same profits that are received in Europe, there would be no want of capital. Every year however greatly increases the capital invested in manufactories. Their prosperity will be more solid for being gradual.

The tables which follow Mr. Coxe's report are extremely imperfect; from some states, returns of particular branches are wholly wanting; still, it contains a collection of valuable materials, and is calculated to give a strong impression of the actual extent of manufactured produce in the United States. Mr. Coxe estimates the whole value of the manufactures of the Union, including domestick spinning and weaving, and the labour of every artisan down to a village blacksmith, at 200,000,000 dollars for the year 1813. It appears that our manufactures consume more raw material than is produced within the country, in every instance except cotton; that this therefore is the only raw material, of which we can export more than we import. That the increase of manufactures has kept pace with, if not outrun the produce of the raw material, as in the instances of lead and wool. The increase of hemp and iron has been considerable, the former will soon be adequate to the demand of the home market, and no doubt, increase to an article of export. Of iron there is an immense deficit; but the quantity from our own mines is increasing. We still receive the largest portion of our copper and lead from foreign countries.

The most interesting passage in Mr. Coxe's digest, is the following account of the cultivation and manufacture of sugar in Louisiana. If those fine and extensive regions, whose products are wafted into the Bay of Mexico, can be cultivated by a white population, and there is no physical impossibility against it, as has been absurdly pretended by the advocates of slavery, we shall look upon that country with far greater interest, than it could have before excited; and if the experiment succeeds, of which there can be no doubt, if it be fairly tried, we shall be proud of adding to the experiments we have already given the world, another memorable proof that the pertinacious abuses of avarice and ambition, are as false in their pretences, as noxious in their effects.

'*The Sugar of the Cane.* This interesting commodity is, in the United States, in the crude form, little more than an agricultural production, and in its best refined condition, an elegant and grateful manufacture. After the acquisition of a cane district by the purchase of Louisiana,* it was apprehended that the constitutional impediments to the importation of slaves would have, at once, deprived us of much cane sugar, which our newly acquired country could produce, and in some degree affect the prosperity of the Delta of the Mississippi. But the reported production of 9,671,500 pounds of the sugar of the cane in Lower Louisiana in the year 1810, with 179,000 gallons of molasses,† is considered as far short of what that country will be quickly made to produce, by the general adoption of the new and various operations, in the culture of the cane and manufacture of sugar, which are found to be practicable. This new mode of managing sugar lands appears to be worthy of particular attention and statement.

'Instead of the employment of slaves, requiring a burdensome advance of capital, and an expensive subsistence, the occasional labour of neighbouring, transient, hired white persons is often used to prepare the grounds with the plough and harrow, to plant the new canes, to dress the old ones, and to clear the growing plants from weeds. The same or other white labourers are afterwards employed by

* It is found since 1810, that sugar is produced on the whole coast of Georgia.

† There were made also 239,130 gallons of distilled spirits out of 239,130 gallons of molasses in Lower Louisiana, in the year 1810.

‘the planters to cut and stack under cover the ripened canes, so as to prepare them for the grinding mill and boiler. The operation of planting occurs after the sickly autumnal season, and before the vernal, and the operation of cutting also occurs in the healthy season, at the end of the following autumn. The service is therefore not unhealthy.

‘It is considered to be expedient that the planters who own, and they who cultivate the soil, should not expend great sums in the establishment of mills and sets of works on all the sugar estates, after the manner of the West Indian colonies of the European states. But it is found much more convenient and profitable to leave the business of grinding and boiling to *one manufacturer of muscovado sugar*, for a number of planters. These persons, like the owners of grain mills and sawing mills, can be employed for a toll in kind, or part of the produce, or for a compensation in money. By this method, a tract of three miles square, or three hundred and twenty perches square, which *would* contain twenty-five plantations of above one hundred and two acres each, may be accommodated by one *central manufactory* of muscovado sugar from the cane stalks: for none of these plantations will be more distant from the boiler than a single mile; a mere city portorage or cartage. Refineries for making white sugar and distilleries may be added, and the economy and accommodation to the planters will be more complete.

‘The effect of this division of labour and ownership will be, rapidly to bring into the most complete and productive cultivation, all the cane lands in the United States; and to advance the various manufactures of this valuable and wholesome agricultural production. The easy and cheap maintenance of cattle, the abundant supplies of provisions, and building materials for man and beast, and the abundance of fuel and cask lumber, with the benefits to our planters from being more frequently and comfortably their own stewards and overseers, will greatly redound to their convenience and profit. Their exemption from duty on their muscovado sugar, their refined white sugar, and their molasses, is a very great advantage to the manufacturers of it from the brown sugar and molasses of the United States.’

Persons interested in commerce and manufactures, or even in agriculture, when they see an administration of political

philosophers taking their concerns into consideration, feel like cats at the sight of an air pump, or frogs at a Galvanick battery; and the result in both cases is generally to ascertain the strength of vitality in the parties; and the experiment is sometimes continued through protracted sufferings till this is exhausted. It was with shuddering anxiety, that we perused Mr. Coxe's benevolent views for this part of the country, in particular, which we here extract.

'Since an ardent passion for ships, commerce, navy, fisheries, and those monopolies of trade, which are produced by navigation law, appear to have taken full possession of the minds of European statesmen, and since the possession of no more than eight millions of acres of land, shorn of its wood, and destitute of pit coal, by Massachusetts proper, Connecticut and Rhode-Island, manifestly denies to the good people of those three interesting sections of our country, a considerable standing in productive agriculture, and even creates some difficulties in the prosecution of certain branches of manufacturing industry, it would be gratifying to men of a brotherly disposition towards those eastern states, in other parts of the Union, if a convenient system for the promotion of the arts and manufactures could be devised and adopted. It is worthy of the serious and liberal consideration of all the rest of the Union.

'The limited size of those three states, the lightness of the original growth of much of their woodlands, the rarity of calcareous substances for building, the consequent use of wooden buildings, and the quantities of wood requisite for the repair of those buildings and for fuel, suggest the propriety of the utmost possible use of all their water falls, instead of an inordinate use of steam enginery and other modes of operation requiring fire. The utmost use should be made of all the eastern water powers by a skilful formation of their mills and machinery.

'The want of land in that district, renders it advisable to consider the easiest and cheapest modes of human and ordinary animal subsistence. *The cultivation of the potato*, and of other things of similar fecundity, demand the closest consideration of every friend to those eastern states. Animal strength and spirits are no where more conspicuous than in the country which supports its population, beyond all others, by that vegetable.

'The improvement of roads and canals leading towards Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode-Island, from the

‘surrounding districts, of greater extent and production, are
‘manifestly of the utmost importance, as they facilitate and
‘cheapen the introduction of raw materials, grain and other
‘productions of the soil of less populous or more fertile
‘districts.

‘A due attention to the river, bay and sea fisheries is
‘dictated to those eastern states by their unalterable inter-
‘ests, not only with a view to foreign trade, but as a *source*
‘of food; whale bone, oils, skins, and spermaceti, for the
‘nourishment and employment of their manufactures. It
‘merits dispassionate consideration, particularly by the
‘manufacturing citizens, whether the articles produced by
‘the foreign fisheries, *of the nature of food*, ought or ought
‘not to be dutied and prohibited, and whether all those,
‘which are capable of use *as materials employing manu-*
‘*facturers*, or in the frugal lighting or general economy of
‘the manufactories, ought or ought not to be exempted from
‘duty. These are new, and it is admitted, very nice ques-
‘tions, which arise principally between the manufacturing
‘interest, in the eastern seaports of the United States, and
‘those on the *seaboard*, who pursue the business of the
‘fisheries. The fish oils are, indeed, of universal utility
‘among our leather dressers. The comparative value of
‘the leather manufactures of Massachusetts, Connecticut
‘and Rhode-Island, on the one part, and the fisheries on the
‘other, is in favour of their leather business, especially in
‘Connecticut and Rhode-Island, which did not partake
‘largely in the exports of the fisheries, for some years be-
‘fore the present war.

‘The economy of fuel is so important to the internal
‘business of the old eastern settlements, that it merits fur-
‘ther consideration. There are manufactures of metals,
‘which require little or no use of fire, such as wire-drawing,
‘cut-nail making, stamping, grinding, and cutting nails and
‘machines, turning and boring mills. Metallick objects like
‘these are best adapted to those old settlements, which have
‘become deficient in wood, and have not pit coal. There
‘are other manufactories which require little or no fire:
‘such as carding, spinning, and fulling mills: oil, paper,
‘snuff, starch and powder mills. Works like these, also,
‘will prove highly convenient to districts, which are *il-ly*
‘supplied with fuel. Household manufactures are perfect-
‘ly suitable to such districts, because the fire necessary for

‘culinary and other domestick purposes, is all that is required.

‘As the present war and the existing blockade have greatly interfered with the transportation of southern raw materials to the old and populous settlements of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island, it appears that wool is a much better object of staple manufacture in those states, than cotton, and it seems expedient for them rather to attend to sheep, than even to possess horned cattle, mules and hogs. To an observing and reflecting people, who can best give practical direction to the most suitable branches of their own industry, it appears sufficient to offer, by way of example, such principles and such suggestions, in regard to the mode of encouraging manufactures, as have been mentioned. It is however on frequent and serious reflection believed, that Massachusetts proper, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island, will derive many advantages, from an investigation and application of the principles suggested.’ pp. 57, 58.

The tone of condescending protection towards ‘the good people of those three interesting sections of our country,’ is certainly amusing; but however grateful we may be to Mr. Coxe, for this, we must not, in a moment of good humour, be thrown off our guard: we must protest against, as strongly as we deprecate any schemes for the improvement of our affairs; and however ‘it would be gratifying to men of a brotherly disposition towards those eastern states, in other parts of the Union, if a convenient system for the promotion of the arts could be devised and adopted,’ we cannot afford to give them this gratification. The truth is, we have tried it, and we prefer being let alone.

We felt for a moment some uneasiness at the following hint. ‘The aggregate of the areas of the lakes is as great as a considerable sea. The caviar and isinglass are objects of attention in Russia. The sturgeon, of which they are made, is the *Accipenser Ruth: et Stur. Linnæi*. It abounds in the fresh waters of the Don and the Wolga, and is suitable for our lakes.’ Now in the first place, it certainly is not desirable to introduce such a gross and disgusting eatable as caviar; and as to isinglass, which is not made from sturgeon, it would have been quite as patriotick to encourage the substitute prepared from cod-fish, suggested by the ingenious Mr. Murdock in England,

when the war prevented its coming from Russia ; and for which the London brewers made him a present of two or three thousand pounds. Yet, if Mr. Coxe can persuade the administration to stock the lakes with dolphins or sturgeon, as they have already done it with ships of the line, there is at least no necessity to embroil themselves with the Russian government, by trying to seduce their subjects ; but they may find the *Accipenser Ruth : et Stur. Linnæi*, or at least a very near relation, in great abundance in the rivers of Maine.

Among the queer things in this report, is the following remark upon sculpture in Greece and Egypt. Other causes have been assigned for the different course pursued by the Greeks and Egyptians. Mr. Coxe's theory did not occur to the Abbè Winkleman. 'It appears that even in the south, the presence of various raw materials, and still more the great redundancy of cotton have excited innumerable and valuable manufactures. It is believed' (by whom?) 'that to the excitement produced by the presence of the finest marbles, more than to a peculiar eminence of genius, that the Greeks and Romans owe their possession of the beautiful and grand fabrications from those materials. The invention of statuary occurred in Egypt, but it did not rise to any perfection, in a country destitute of fine marble.'

The close attention that is necessary to comprehend a work of this kind may be imagined from the following sentences : 'It is believed that a dry air is very favourable to the health of sheep, and to the fineness and delicacy of the wool, and it is presumed that the United States may entertain a just confidence in the success of their woollen manufacture, from their enjoying an atmosphere of this character. The most successful woollen manufacture in the world is found in an insular and humid situation ; our success therefore may become very great.'—'It was also intended by means of these facts adduced or as presented in the communication to the Treasury, to bring into view a part of the general and technical grounds, on which manufactures appear to stand in this country, and in modern times when manual labour has been wonderfully substituted by various devices, which in a very great degree have superseded and abridged the use of hands. Having hazarded a very zealous and sanguine promulga-

'tion of that topick in favour of manufactures twenty-seven years ago, in a publick discourse, which was passed to the world in numerous copies and editions, the limited degree of notice which labour saving machinery, devices, and processes had subsequently received in the United States, was a matter of surprise and regret.' This last sentence is above all comment.

Calculations like the following are favourite ones with the author. If the whole country were occupied, like certain districts, in any particular manufacture, nails or shoes for example, the market would run the risk of being overstocked ; yet we do not perceive what is his object, if it be not, to excite such a general exertion. 'Pennsylvania, the greatest nail making state, produces at the rate of nine pounds of nails for each person in the state, which is at the rate of 65,000,000 of pounds for the whole white population of the United States, were equal attention paid to this gainful economy of time and labour.' p. 31.

We must express the most unfeigned regret, that Mr. Coxe was employed to prepare this statement of the manufactures of the United States. In reading his performance, we could not help compassionating the lot of men in office ; the publick are always prone to blame them, and do not consider how much they are perplexed. When Mr. Gallatin resolved on leaving the Treasury, one of the most sagacious movements ever taken by that subtle minister, at the very moment when the anxious solicitude of Mr. Jefferson about the appropriation of a surplus revenue was completely dissipated ; when the invaluable scheme of 'husbanding our essential resources' was 'at the full tide of successful experiment,' how do we know the share, that this book had in assisting his determination ? After labouring all day to devise the best means of carrying on war without taxes, and expecting a little relaxation in the evening from the reports of Mr. Coxe, he finds that he has employed a writer who abounds in such rash assertions as the following : 'Not a building for man, for cattle, nor for the safe keeping of produce or merchandize, not a plough, a mill, a loom, a wheel, a spindle, a carding machine, a fire-arm, a sword, a waggon, or a ship can be provided without the manufactures of the iron branch.—The uses of leather are of the utmost importance to health, the facilitation of industry, the diffusion of knowledge, and the military

‘operations of the United States by land and sea.—The ‘spinning wheel, the loom, and the fulling mill are real aids ‘to manual labour.—Our inexhaustible stock of wood actually cumbers much excellent soil, and suspends its cultivation and improvement.—In regard to the importance ‘of agriculture, the most correct convictions of mind are ‘universal.’—‘It may be safely’ (safely!) ‘alleged, that ‘the natural and cultivated trees of the United States are ‘rendered *by manufactures* a very great benefit to the ‘landed interest.’—And these novel assertions are accompanied by such phraseology as this; ‘adversary belligerents—the American mind—testing the correctness of this ‘allegation—these facts from the most considerable return, ‘are respectfully adduced and rendered prominent, in order ‘to evidence by the relative truths—boring cannon for the ‘reception of the ball—to possess every able-bodied white ‘man in the United States of a sword or a pike—as very ‘profitable and as moralizing rivals of distilled spirits, all ‘the other drinks, such as fermented malt liquors, cider, ‘currant wine, perry, and grape wine are respectfully ‘conceived to merit a sanctioned investigation and perspicuous display for the use of the community.’ It is not surprising that the Secretary of the Treasury preferred going to Europe, to remaining in the situation in which he was placed.

Journal of a Cruise made to the Pacifick Ocean, by Captain David Porter, in the United States frigate Essex, in the years 1812, 1813, and 1814. Containing descriptions of the Cape de Verd Islands, Coasts of Brazil, Patagonia, Chili, and Peru, and of the Gallapagos Islands; also, a full account of the Washington Groupe of Islands, the Manners, Customs, and Dress of the Inhabitants, &c. &c. Illustrated with fourteen engravings. In two volumes. Philadelphia, published by Bradford and Inskeep; and Abraham H. Inskeep, New-York; and for sale by O. C. Greenleaf, Boston; and William Essex and Son, Lexington, Ken. G. Palmer, printer. 1815.

THOUGH there have been so many expeditions by different nations, so many scientifick voyagers, and such copious